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IN THE DEMOCRATIC SENATE.

VICE-PRESIDENT STEVENSON AP PLAUDED BY THE GALLERIES.

The Cabinet Nominations Promptly Confrmed, Beginning With Cartisle for Secretary of the Treasury-The Democrate to Begin the Work of Reorganizing the ommittees, and Putting Democrats in the Places of Republicans in the Offices.

WASHINGTON, March 6.-The second day's session of the first Democratic United States Benate in nearly fifteen years convened today. The first session was held on Saturwhen a sufficient number of Democrate took the places of Republicans to complete the work of putting the legislative and executive branches of the Government entirely in control of the Democratic party. On Saturday the gavel of authority was placed in the hands of a Democratic Vice-President, and to-day, for the second time, he of Congress to order. This extraordinary ses-Harrison, for the purpose, mainly, of confirming the members of his successor's Cabinet. It will sit, however, for a week or two for the further important purpose of removing the Republicans from the control of the committees and to place Democrats on the pay rolls in place of the Republicans who have for so many years enjoyed the emoluments of office. Some treaty matters will also be considered including that providing for the annexation of

The Democrats will find no serious obstacle to the carrying out of their plan to reorganize the Senate at once. The roll is now complete. and the fact is apparent, even to the Repub-licans, who do not die easily, that there is a slean majority of Democratic Senators over Republicans, Populists, Indocrats, Silverites, and all other species of political statesmen. The Senate of the Fifty-third Congress inmembership of 88. No combination can outvote this solid Democratic column, and when the session adjourns, which will no doubt be in the course of the present month, the Democrats will be in possession of the committees and the offices of the Senate.

To-morrow morning the Democratic Senstors will meet in caucus to begin the work of reorganization. Nothing will be done at that time beyond the appointment of a committee to take charge of the work, but within a few days the policy will be marked out, and the Democrats will take full possession of their own. This afternoon the Republicans held a caucus and appointed a committee to consult with the Democrats on the details of the reorganization. Senator Allison is Chairman of this committee, whose only duty will be to see in the make-up of the committees.

Vice-President Stevenson called the Senate to order this morning as promptly at the stroke of He was the most conspicuous object to the great crowd that packed the galleries almost as closely as on Saturday last, and it was soon evident that it was a Stevenson crowd throughout. When the chaplain had finished his customary prayer, the two or three thousand pectators performed the unusual act of bursting into loud applause, which was given. not. as was at first supposed, in endorsement of the prayer, but in honor of Mr. Stevenson, the had just dropped his gavel and called the Democratic Senate to order. A moment later peraticuloak room, and again the crowd apuded, much to the horror of the conservative old Republican Senators, who seemed to some in the chamber, when Mr. Stevenson interesting. The great crowd whispered and laughed and craned their necks over the gal-lery rails to see what could be seen, and the Senators went about welcoming their new col-leagues and regretting the absence of some of those who had departed. There were many new faces, and many old ones were absent. In the group of new Senators, most of whom are Democrats elected to take the place of Re-publicans, the most striking in their personal appearance are Lindsay of Kentucky, Murchy of New York, and Smith of New Jersey. They are all big, handsome, white-haired.

of New York, and Smith of New Jersey. They are all big, handsome, while-haired, fine-looking men, who at once attract the attention of the spectators and who have made a most favorable impression upon every one whom they have met in Washington. The handsomest new Republican is Henry Capot Lodge, but this is not saying very much for the Nahant statesman. The best known and most prominent of the Senators whose terms have expired, and who were, therefore, not on hand to-day, are Carlisic of Kentucky, now Secretary of the Treasury; Hiscock of New York. Sawyer of Wisconsin, and Dawes of Massachusetts, all of whom have retired to private life, the last named voluntarily.

An interesting incident of Senator Hiscock's departure was witnessed by some of his friends. A quarter of an hour before the new Senate met to-day the big man from Syracuso walked down the private stairway and out under the arch of the Senate wing. Just as he reached the arch of the Senate wing. Just as he reached the pavement outside he ran up against lichard Croker and Senator Murphy, who were chatting together. The three men looked at each other and did not speak, and Mr. Hiscock, with his head in the air, hurried off to hall a horse car.

The Senators had shifted about so that it was difficult to those unacquainted with the new faces to locate them. It has long been a custom of the Senate for the Senators to speak in advance for desired seats which may be vacated by death, resignation, or the accident of politics. The whirling of time makes many chances in the United States Senate, and men who a few years ago were unleard of were to-day seen sitting in the places long occupied by Republicans and Democrats of renows. And men who a few years ago were unleard of were to-day seen sitting in the places long occupied by Republicans and Democrats of renows. Park Capt. Bassett keeps locked up limit solved each where a content of the place of the state of the supplications for desired seats when we were unlearded seats when we were to death of the collections for desired seats when we were to death of the collections for desired seats when we were unlearned to the seat of the supplications are highly the supplied of the supplications and the seat of the supplications are highly the supplied of the supplied o

the frontrow on the Democratic side in achair arranged on wheels. His form was shrunken until he is a more skeleton, and his face is so drawn by suffering that his features are hardly recognizable. To the constant and numerous greetings of welcome from his colleagues Mr. Colquitt replied that he thanked God that he was still alive, and with his left hand he acknowledged the kind words said to him, while his right he kept hidden in his bosom as if to conceal the feet that fit's no longer a useful momber. Me that follows he had been a still alive, and with his left hand he acknowledged the kind words said to him, while his right he kept hidden in his bosom as if to conceal the feet that fit's no longer a useful momber. Me that the first his bosom as if to conceal the feet hidden in his bosom as if to conceal the feet hidden in his bosom as the very seat where the late Oliver E. Morton, also physically disabled, sat for many years when in the possession of his intellectual powers. Like Mr. Morton, Mr. Colquitt was to-day wheeled into and out of the chamber by a colored attendant.

The gallary of the diplomatic corps was completely deserted to-day, and there was only one occupant in the pews set aside for the President and Vice-President. The gifter and show of the inauguration eremoines are gone, and those who erowied the gallaries to day did so more for the purpose of welcoming the Democratic Vice-President and looking upon a Democratic Senate.

The first thing the Senate did this morning. after the names of the new and hold-over Senators had been read, as well as the proclamation of the President calling the Senate to gather, was to receive the committee that had been appointed on Saturday to wait upon the President and inform him that the Senate was ready to receive any communication he might wish to make. The report of this committee announcement of the Republicans to that of the Democrate. Measurement of the performance of the Dresident was the safery of the morning of the might be sufficiently and the same s

order to get a front seat, and they had no right to turn him out."

But the zouave and the Continentals and the plain citizens all had to go, and the doors were closed. Then the Cabinot nominations were laid before the Senate, and Walter Q. Gresham can hardly feel complimented by what followed. His name headed the list, and it was of course supposed that he would be confirmed first; but this compliment was denied him, for on motion of the venerable Senator Morrill. A Republican, Mr. Carlisle's nomination was first considered and acted upon, and then the other nominations, beginning with that of Mr. Gresham, were taken up and confirmed in their order. The Cabinet is as follows:

Secretary of Soirs—Walter Q. Grashaw of Indiana.

Secretary of the Towny—John M. Uniness of Kennecky.

Secretary of the Towny—John M. Binness of Alabama.

Formatter General—William S. Binskell of New York.

Secretary of the New Hort.—Struking Marroy of Alabama.

Formatter General—William S. Binskell of Recycle.

Secretary of the New Fork.—Struking Marroy of Alabama.

Formatter General—Struking Marroy of Alabama.

Secretary of Agriculture—J. Struking Marroy of Alabama.

Secretary of Agriculture—J. Struking Marroy of Schrakka.

Attownspileneral—Richard Olivey of Massachusetts.

The executive session lasted a few moments

The executive session lasted a few moments only, and the doors were reopened. The irrepressible Mr. Call of Florida at once popped up with a resolution which he failed to have passed at the last session and wanted it considered now. He was met with a flat-footed and rather pugnacious objection on the part of Mr. Wolcott of Colorado, who a few days ago, in answer to a slurring romark made about him by Senator Call, nettled the latter by telling him that he had never been in Florida but once in his life, and if God forgave him he would never go there again. When he saw that he was heaten Mr. Call announced that he would call the resolution up again. But Mr. Wolcott will see to it that it does not pass.

President Cieveland and any other matters that some up may be referred to the new committees for consideration and action.

When the Senate adjourned Mr. Stevenson left the chamber, but found it almost impossible to reach the Vice-Iresident's room, because of the great crowd that had assembled in the lobby anxious to grasp his hand and congratulate him as a central figure in the new Democratic Administration. Men and women greeted him on every side, and when a handsome woman said to him, "Mr. Stevenson, you must be tired of shaking hands," the Democratic here gailantly replied: "Madam, I cannot shake hands too often with Democrate of either sex."

JOHN I. DAVENPORT GETS \$31,000.

One of the Last Acts of the Harrison Ad-ministration Was to Pay His Claim,

WASHINGTON, March 6 .- One of the last acts of the Harrison Administration was to pay John I. Davenport \$31,000 for his alleged ex-John I. Davenport \$31,000 for his alleged expenses in connection with his office of Chief Inspector of Flections. This claim was pending before the Treasury Department for many months, and it was hung up in the Department of Justize my Attorney-General Miller, to whom it was referred by the Solicitor of the Treasury. It appears that First Comptroller Mathews overruled the Attorney-General and passed the Davenport claim, and little Johnny has a draft for his \$31,000 safely tucked away in his inside pocket. The fact leaked out to-day that the claim had been allowed, notwithstanding the decision of the Attorney-General. There is much adverse comment upon the action of Comptroller Matthews, but there is no appeal from his decision, as he is the ranking accounting officer of the Treasury.

IS AL DAGGETT A DEMOCRAT? An Interesting Report from Washington and a Rumor in Brooklyn.

The news reached Brooklyn yesterday, via Washington, that ex-Senator Albert Daggett had determined to abandon the Republican fold had determined to abandon the Republican fold and become a Democrat, but that he was uncertain whether he would join the Tammany legions or the Kings county hosts. It is known that Hugh McLaughlin has long had a high regard for Mr. Daggett's political shrewdness and varsitility, and it is probable the ex-senator would receive a warm welcome into the Jefferson Hall fold.

Gen. Isaac & Catlin and Col. Louis R. Stegman, who were formerly closely allied with Mr. Daggett in running the Republican machine in Brooklyn, are now trusted lieutenants of Mr. McLaughlin.

There was a runor in Brooklyn last night intimating that even Ernst Nathan and exsenator Jacob Worth might be found in the Democratic ranks in a few months.

MISSING IN JAMAICA BAY.

Two Brothers Who Started Out for a Long

Eighteen-year-old Henry Landan and his brother Frederick left the old mill landing in Jamaica Bay at 9 o'clock on Sunday morning in a new rowboat, intending to row to Canarsia. They did not return, and as nothing has since been seen or heard of them it is leared that their boat may have been swamped in the floating ice in the bay. A searching party will be organized this morning, and will start out at daylight. The brothers live at 553 Liberty avenue, Brooklyn. About an hour after the boys started on their journey they were passed by Capt. Jack Masters in his fishing smack. He asked the hoys how they were getting on, and they told him that their boat was leaking, but that they expected to get ashore all right. Canarsie ishermen fear that the boys have been drowned. in a new rowboat, intending to row to Canar-

A Tight Money Market

is as bad as a tightly packed eigerette: "Old Dominion" smokes freely. Photograph in

FOR ALL OUR CHARITIES. A SPLENDID HOME PROFIDED BY

JOHN STEWART KENNEDY. Mayor Hewitt on the Duty which Rich Men Owe to Society and the Relations of the State to Weslih and Pauperism.

The United Charities building, the gift of J. Stewart Kennedy to a Board of Trustees representing the Children's Ald Society, the New fork City Mission and Tract Society, the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and the Charity Organization Society. was formally opened yesterday. It stands on the northeast corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street, and it has been erected at a total cost of \$700,000, including the site. In this building are now the executive offices of the four societies to whom it was presented. and there are also other offices that are to be rented to such other benevolent societies as may care to come under the same roof. More than 2,000 people inspected the building yesterday afternoon, and found ,it a model struc-

ture for its purpose. Fourth avenue and 150 feet on Twenty-second street. The material of its seven stories is brown colored brick with blue stone finishings, and it has been made as nearly fireproof as possible. It was designed by Robert H. Robertson and Messrs. Rowe & Baker, and is of the moders classical style, solid and aubstantial, with round arch windows and with

gables in a mansard roof. The interior is finished in oak throughout and the lower floors are of mesale. On the first floor is a handsomely decorated assombly ball, capable of seating about 400 people. This will ultimately contain a public library on charitable subjects.

About thirty of the seventy-five remaining offices have already been rented, and some of the occupants are the New York Cooking School, the St. Andrew's Society, the Hospital Book and Newspaper Society, the Belgium Benevolent Society, the Fresh Air and Convalescents' Home Society, the Orphan Asylum Society, the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and the Blue Anchor Society. The control of this property is vested in the United Charities, a corporation organized in 1802 with a constitution that provided that at no time shall a majority of its managers belong to the same religious denomination. Its managors are John S. Kennedy, Hugh D. Auchin-cioss, Steehen Baker, C. Loring Brace, E. Ful-ton Cutting, Robert W. de Forest, the Rev A. T. Schauffler, J. Kennedy Tod, and James A. Servmsor. In the Assembly Hall last night, before an

In the Assembly Hall last night, before an audience containing many people who have been conspicuous in charitable work. Mr. Kenneily formally presented this building to the trustees of the United Charities. Some of the men who sat on the platform with him were ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewett. Bishop Potter, the Rev. Dr. John Hall, the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, Mr. Joseph A. Kernan of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, liabli Gustav Gottheil, President Seth Low of Columbia, Col. G. B. McClellan, and D. Willis James. Mr. Kennedy in his presentation speech expressed the hope that the concentration under one roof of so many charitable societies might be the means of enlarging the scope of their usefulness.

Dr. Huntington responded on benail of the four beneficiary societies and, five-minute addresses were made by Joseph A. Kernan, Itabbi tiottheil, and Col. McClellan, President of the Board of Aldermen, who, as Acting Mayor, responded for the city of New York.

Ex. Mayor Hewitt made the speech of the evening. He spoke earnestly and was frequently interrupted by applause. In part he said:

ago, in answer to a slurring romark made about him by Senator Call, nottied the latter by telling him that he had never been in Florida but once in his life, and if God forgave him he would once he his life, and if God forgave him he would once he his life, and if God forgave him he would once he his life, and if God forgave him he would once he his life, and if God forgave him he would once he his life, and if God forgave him he would once he his life, and if God forgave him he would once he his life, and if God forgave him he would once he his life, and if God forgave him he would once him life, and if God forgave him he would once his life, and if God forgave him he would once him life, and if God forgave him he would once him life, and if God forgave him he would once him life, and if God forgave him he would once him life, and if God forgave him he would once him life, and if God forgave him he would once him life, and if God forgave him he would once him life, and if God forgave him he would once him life, and if God forgave him he would once him life, and if God forgave him he would once him life, and if God forgave him he would once him he would not here were him he would not here were him he would not here had not once him he would not here him he would not here had not once him he would not here had not once him he would not here had not once him he would not here had not here were here were selled by the munificence of our fellow citizen. John Stewart Kenned, and devoted to the uses of charits, "The clity only to be compared with the two great events in its progress—the opening address. It marks a distinct epoch in the hope which I work of the uses of charits, the hope which I work of the life here to express eight years ago in a public address. It marks a distinct epoch in the two citizen. John Stewart Ke

the excuse for street begging will at once disappear with the certainty that no meritorious case will be denied attention and relief by the United Charties.

"But not the poor alone will receive and require the attention of the chartiable work which is to be carried on willin these walls. Tho wealthy class will equally demand and receive sympathy, relief, and education. Bitch men owe their wealth to the same causes which have produced the papierism characteristic of our modern eivilization; and among them are many men who seem to be as incapable of dealing with their wealth as are the poor with their poverty. This difficulty is the product of recent times. The discovery of the composition of water by Cavendish all occurred in the latter part of the last envery of latent heat by Black, the invention of the condensing engine by Watt, and the discovery of the composition of water by Cavendish all occurred in the latter part of the last century. They resulted in an enormous and rapid development of force, which has increased the wealth of the world almost beyond the bounds of estimate. The whole character of human industry has been changed, and the social structure entiroly revolutionized. Men ceased to be dependent upon each other, but all became dependent upon machinery, which tolks but does not feel. All men became free—the rich to use his wealth according to his fancy, and the poor to serve whom and where he might choose. It is encouraging to know that the average condition of the great mass of society is steadily improving. This must be the case, his wealth according to his fancy, and the port of strates wealth has increased during the last forty years live times more rapidly than the population. This rie of increase, however, is now becoming less tapid.

"It will be soon that the creation of an abnormally rich class and of a corresponding pauper class is the result of exceptional causes, which are now beginning to disappear, and must utilimately cease to act, when the forces of nature have been appropriated b

unavoidable by the foundation of this institution.

"Certain propositions only can be laid down as incontrovertible. Society is bound, lirst, to provide for the poor; second, to institute legislation which will tend to lessen poverty and crime; third, to effect these objects society has the right to resort to taxation, and this taxation may be imposed upon property, either uniformly or differentially, as the judgment and conscience of the community may decide. In other words, the superfluous wealth may properly be made the subject of differential taxation, and thus made to contribute toward the cure of its twin brother, the evil of pauperlism.

the cure of its twin brother, the evil of pauperism.

"I am aware that this statement may shock
some prejudices and provoke much opposition; but the principle of differential taxation
is no longer a question of justice, but of expediency. In the income fax of Great Bittan
the principle has long been in operation, and
there, as well as in this country more recently,
succession taxes have been imposed at different rates, according to the direction in which
property is to be distributed. Recent discussions have shown that the public attention is
now fully directed to this subject. The
next great social development will not
be in the direction of increased wealth, but
in its distribution upon principles based upon
justice and religion. To what extent the State
itself will be called upon to rectify abuses and

the recognized cigarette of New York, sold in all first-class places not controlled by a trust.

to deal with individuals, either rich or poor, will depend, it seems to me, entirely uron how far voluntary action may be made to anticioate legislation by the spread of sounder ideas of duty through the discussions of the pulpit, the press, and the rostrum. I am very well aware, however, that the State is not the best agency for the administration of charity. Hence I have been, and still am, the earnest advocate of the organization of private charities. I would limit the intervention of the State to such work as private charity neglects or falls to de.

"But, measured by the work of the churches, all that these societies can do shrinks into insignificance. Already the trend of the churches is in the right direction. They are acting more and more upon the spirit of the early Christians, of whom it is recorded. Neither said one of them that aught of the typerable point of the greatest religious organization the world has ever known, in that marvellous energical on the labor question, reminding a startled world of the measured on a line of action which, when fairly put in practice, will eliminate the causes of many of the evils with which modern society is cursed. In fact, the whole spirit of the world is a reactionary protest against the idea that wealth is other than the result of social organization, which individuals are permitted to control and administer, because individual effort is as necessary for its production as for its conservation, and because the individual conscience needs to be quickened by the responsibility for its expenditure. It is now understood that our wealth, our civilization, and our knowledge are the legacy from a vast succession of obscure as well as illustrious ancestors.

"It has been seen that wealth increases faster than population, but it is not generally known that the criminal class in society is also increasing at a more raid rate that permitted increasing at a more raid rate that permits also.

our knowledge are the legacy from a 'vast succession of obscure as well as illustrious ancestors.'

"It has been seen that wealth increases faster than population, but it is not generally known that the criminal class in society is also increasing at a more rapid rate than population. In 1850 the criminal class in society is also increasing at a more rapid rate than population in 180,5,5 showing that crime had increased nearly three times as rapidly as population during the last forty years. To the student of history familiar with the causes of the downfall of the koman Empire, and of the European entacipism of the last century, this condition of affairs can suggest only the gravest forebodings. We hear the distant rumblings of discontent throughout the civilized world in the manifestations of anarchism, communism, and nibilism. For these there is only one mode of repression, Physical force will be used in vala. Moral force can readily solve the problem by bringing the wealth of the community to bear intelligently upon the prevention, instead of the increase, of the noxious kacteria which have been generated by the social sewage of modern civilization. "We have just witnessed the shocking spectacle of a great and rich State, the battleield of the Revolution, with an envisible reputation for the administration of justice, failing prostrate at the feet of gamblers and the lawless clements of the community. We have seen a Legislature chosen by the beople deliberately prostitute itself to the demands of the corrupters of youth and the destroyers of the family. No doubt, the stern ery of repeal which comes up from the consience of an outraged community will be heard. But, in the meantime, we cannot avoid the reflection that the time for conscience to have manifested itself was when it was the duty of every decent man in the State of Now Jersey to have preferred character to party. Here is the very root of the evil. Only when the voter shall be brought to realize that his ballot is a sacred trust, to be used only in

The prisoner is a young man in whom Mr. Dixon takes a fatherly interest, being the son f an old friend, a clergyman in Baleigh, N. C. When he came to this city a few months ago his parents asked Mr. Dixon to look after him. Young Balley has been employed gathering data for a real estate directory, and he fived at the Coleman House. For some time he seems to have been leading a wild life. Weakened by dissination, he was taken ill two weeks ago. Lately the hotel people noticed that he was acting queerly, and on Sunday they telegraphed for Mr. Dixon to come and take care of his friend.

Mr. Dixon found Bailey in a bad way, and induced him to send for his mother at once. Yesterday morning in the absence of the attendants Bailey dressed himself, packed his trunks and after settling his necount, told the clerk he was going home. He left directions for forwarding his trunks and then disappeared. Parson Dixon was notified, and hurrying down town he found the young man at the Bestrosses street terry, where he was wandering about showing propie his ticket.

He tried to get Bailey to go home with him, but he refused, and his excited shouts soon caused a crowd to collect. As a last resort, Mr. Dixon asked a policeman to arrest the young man, saying that he was insane.

Bailey will be detained at the hospital until his mother arrives. that he was acting queerly, and on Sunday

BABY NO. 19 HAS THE CROUP. Mr. Cole's Family Troubles Release Him from Jury Buty.

When William J. Cole, a real estate dealer at Il Broadway, appeared for jury duty before Justice Truax of the Supreme Court yesterday he asked to be excused, saying:

My nineteenth child has the croup, and my twenty-first child is also ill."

Justice Trunx let fall the batch of juror summonses and made a half inauditle remark that sounded like "Good gracious!"

"And do you mean," he asked, "that you have had nineteen children?"

"Twenty-one," said tole, looking as proud as a peaceck.

"Noll," said Justice Trunx, drawing a long breath, "a mad who has twenty-one children ought to be excused from jury duty."

He then wrote across his summons; "This man excusoil because his nineteenth child, little boy, has the croup, and because his twenty-first child is unwell." twenty-first child is also ill."

FELL FROM A FIRE ESCAPE. George Richardson Killed in Trying to Enter His Own House,

George Richardson, a roofer, 37 years old. lived on the second floor of the tenement at 245 West 143d street, with his wife and two

He had been drinking of late. His wife left He had been drinking of late. His wife left the house about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon to go after her children, who were visiting a neighbor. At Eighth avenue and 143d street site met her husband on his way home. She gave him a key to the rooms.

She returned home half an hour later and found the rear window open, but could not find ber husband. She looked out of the window and saw his body lying in the yard. On reaching home Richardson was unable to unlock the door. Then he tried to get in by climbing across the lire escape from a neighbor's rooms, and in so doing met his death.

His neck was broken by the fall. The Coroner was notified.

Bead Easy,

The smooth smoke, the perfectly rolled 'Old Dominion" Cigarette. Photograph in every package. -- Adr.

Ripans Tabules cure dizzuness. Ripans Tabules cure

SCENES IN THE WHITE HOUSE

THE GROUNDS AND THE MANSION THRONGED WITH FISITORS.

The President Holds a Reception to the Public in the East Room and Shakes Hands with Thousands of Visitors-The Randall Club of Philadelphia, the Cleveland Democracy of Buffalo, and the Brooklyn Democrats Attend in a Body.

WARRINGTON, March & -Bustling thousands were at the White House to-day. Long before Prosident and Mrs. Cleveland breakfasted the grounds were overrun with Democratic men. women, and children, anxious to meet the President and, if possible, to get a glimpse of Mrs. Cleveland and their little daughter. Miss Buth. Very few can imagine, unless on the scene, the deep interest of women and children in Mrs. Cleveland and little Ruth. Some of the women visitors to-day, before the White House doors were opened, had open glasses and levelled them at the upper windows, and, as they peered through the glasses, were

There's Mrs. Cleveland at that window. see? She's holding little Ruth—see, see her?" The men, of course, wanted to grasp Mr. many of these Democrats to be able to go home and saythat they had seen the President and slicken hands with him. They tell of the event to their children, and the children in after years will tell how their father had pressed the hand of President Cleveland. Mr. Cleveland in his official career of ten years has probably taken the hands of over a million men, and the conundrum is how many of them would be remember again. A Presidential reception is much like an afternoon tea without the tea. There is a great crush, the men are hustled about and the women's gowns are trod upon, and there is a jam and a hurry. Old-timers very seldom go to these receptions but they are an attraction for visitors and have been since the days of the earlier aristocratic Presidents. Many like to go home and say that they have been in the famous East Room. It is a great parlor, very plainly furnished, and there is many and many a millionaire in New York city whose kitchen has cost more to to be sure, and this must be considered the chief ornament of the room. But it is all very interesting to an old-timer to observe the curiosity of the visitors in every detail about the White House.
Federal officials, whether they be a President,

Cabinet Minister, Collector of a Port, or a Postmaster, seldom continue the arrangement character to party. here is the very control of character to party. here is the very control of character to party. here is the very control of the character to party. Here is the shallot is a sacred trust, to be used only in the interest of order, virtue, and the reform, can we hope to arrest the downward progress of society and to raise the standard of prograd action.

The real problem before us is how to prevention. The real problem before us is how to prevent the rule of the unfittest. In other countries, by wise measures of precaution, the progress of society and to raise the standard of the progress of collect on the interest of the body politic has been steadily reduced. Here alone, among the great nations of the civilized world, erime is on the interest. In the presence of this appalling fact our rulers appear to be more concerned in devising new sources of taxation in order to urvivide the means of support for the prolectarian class, whose voies are needed in devising new sources of taxation in order to urvivide the means of support for the prolectarian class, whose voies are needed in the prolectarian class, whose voie of rooms occupied by their predecessors. If they cannot change the rooms, they change

Mills of Texas, and Pascoe of Florida, and Gen. Issaes & Catlin of Brooklyn, and others were in the President's private office, chatting with him. The President's private office, chatting with him. The President was informed of the great crowd in the East Room, and, without any notice of his appearance, he walked down stairs and took the position occupied by all Presidents on receiving days, the same one which he occupied for four years. He went to the place naturally, because he know it by neart. The employees of the White House arranged the great throng in lines, and for the next two hours the President's chutby hand was constantly grasped by the visitors.

The Samuel J. Randall Clue of Philadelphia, 100 strong, was the first organization to obtain admittance, and its members were mustered in a hollow squares in the East Room until Mr. Cleveland came down stairs. The President was attired in a black cutaway and dark trousers and looked the picture of good hoalth. It was remarked by men present who had not seen him more than once or twice in four years that his appearance is much improved since his official exit from Washington. His face was ruddy, his eye clear, and he stood with a firmness that showed him to be a man of remarkable vigor. Squire William McMillen and Congressman McAleer headed the Handalls, and before the band had half inished playing. Hall to the Chief," they had the line started past Mr. Cleveland and out a convenient window, which had been airanged for an exit. Each member was introduced to the President by Mr. McMullen and received a hearty handshake from him.

Cangressman Coembs and ex-Congressman Arche Bits's headed the Kings County Democratic organization with 400 members and a big band. Then came the Cleveland Democrate organization with a four members and a big band. Then came the Cleveland Democratic organization with 400 members and the President would reply, "very well, Petershow are you?" Most of the Buffalonians, though, addressed him with "I hope you are very well, where was man

Claveland.

All this time the crowds in front of the White House were growing, and the doors were femporarily closed. The Fast Room was just as summed as if the President had not been down stairs for nearly two hours. A hand of music appeared before the door and played "Dixie." The nurse, with Raby Ruth in her arms, appeared at one of the upper windows, and the crowd set up a yell of delight. The little lady clapped her hands and evidently enjoyed the crowd as much as the music. If she were only aware how many crowds her father had tackled and how tedious and threames they were to him, she might have other thoughts.

The fresident said to-day in hersonal conversation that he did not feel any ill effects from the exposure on saturday but had did feel greatly fatigued after shaking hands with his visitors. But he had a fair day's rest on Sunday, and he quickly recuperated.

Henry Villard was one of the Fresident's visitors. Just helper he resumed the reception in the East Room, when the Fresident came down stairs a second time, the grounds were packed and not another living mostal could have got into the East Room. The Fresident shock hands for another half hour, and then the line was halted for a few minutes to enable him to rest his right arm. After that for another half hour he stood in his place, and then decided that he must leave and go to his office up stairs. It is a very fine thing to be Fresident no doubt, in the estimation of some, but no day laborer and no platoon of day laborers ever worked as hard as Fresident Cleveland has in the last three days.

HURRICANE AT TAMATATE.

Several Vessels Seat to the Bottom-Many Lives Lost.

Panis, March C.-News of a hurricane at Tamatave, on the east coast of Madagascar, Feb. 22, has been received to-day. The wind came from the sea and first struck the vessels near the mouth of the bay. The Alsimo, a French ship, was stripped almost instantly of masts and rigging, and a few minutes later went to the bottom with all on board. Five consting vessels anchored within the harbor foundered almost simultaneously and but ten

coasters sank before the storm passed. In Tamatave the streets were swept clean of people and vehicles in a minute. Twenty-two of the best buildings in the place and a large number of huts were wrecked. The roof of the Custom House was carried away and the walls were crushed in. The British Consulate was demolished, and four sugar factories were evelled to the ground. Many lives were lost. Further details are lacking.

Advices from Madagascar bring news of the wreck of the French despatch boat La Bourlonnals near the French island of St. Marie. Twenty-seven of the crew were lost.

ALL NIGHT ON AN ICE CARE.

The Tough Experience of a Chestertown Boutman in Chesapenke Bay.

BALTIMORE, March G.-C. R. Atkinson of Chestertown, Md., had a thrilling experience Saturday night when for two hours he floated on a cake of ice in the Chesapenke during a blinding snow storm. With Capt. J. S. Hill of Queen Anne county he was on board the little schooner Wishton Wish.

They left Baltimore with a cargo of fertilizer and early Saturday morning struck ice with such force as to sink the vessel. Both men jumped overboard and swam for the ice. In describing what sollowed. Mr. Atkinson tells this story:

"As the vessel went down two oars and some litter about the deck floated off and I secured one of the oars and Capt. Hill the other. By this help I reached the main body of ice, and as I forced my way along it broke beneath me for several yards. Capt. Hill gave up following me, as the struggling with the broken ice seemed to wear him out. When I got on the strongerice I lost my oar. I lay down flat on my abdomen and begged him to try and reach the floe I was on.

"By luck I recovered the oar I had lost and reached it toward him and begged him to catch it so that I could pull him to me.

"In his effort to do so the cake upen which he had taken refuge broke into pieces, and he said good-by and sank into the water. I remained on the ice floe and kept up my said good-by and sank into the water. I remained on the ice floe and kept up my courage as best I could, hoping that when daylight came I would be seen and rescued. I cried out often, and at last the lights of a tug boat came in view. The crew heard my calls and came to my rescue."

SHOT BY HIGHBINDERS.

They Attack Their Victim in Broad Day on

a San Francisco Street. San Francisco, March G.-The Chinese highbinders broke loose here again to-day, and fatally wounded a Chinese clam peddler named Ah Kee. The police think it was a case of mistaken identity, and that the wounded man was not the victim whom the highbinders had been selected to kill. This afternoon five highbinders walked up behind Ah Kee on high orders wared up bearing An Ace on Stockton street and commenced shooting at him. Five shots were fired, and when the smoke cleared away Ah Kee was found lying on the sidewalk, fatally wounded, and his assailants had fled. One, who gave the name of Lee Sing, ran down Jackson street and was captured.

captured.
The man under arrest-fired three shots. The wounded man identified the prisoner as his as-silant. He says he belongs to no scolety, and that when the man began firing at him he turned and shouted that he wasn't the man they wanted, but as he spike he received the bullet. The doctors say he will die.

COLLISION ON THE CENTRAL.

A Wrecking Train Run Into and Wrecked by the Empire State Express.

The Empire State express, which left the Grand Central Station at 8:30 yesterday morning, collided with a wrecking train at Tivoli at 10:48 o'clock. The wrecking train was standing on the curve of the track at the switch tower, preparing to go to Rhinecliff. when the smast came. The caboose and tank when the smash came. The caboose and tank on the wrecking train were smashed, and Bunyam Muffitt, a train hand, was caught in the broken timbers and instantly killed. The engine of the express train was a little battered, and the passengers escaped with a shaking up and a big scare. The wrecking train was hauled off after a little delay, and the express continued on its way.

Vice-President Webb said yesterday afternoon that the collision was apparently the fault of somebody in the switch tower, who neglected to properly signal the engineer of the express that the wrecking train was in the way.

TRAIN SMASHES INTO SLEIGH

Former James Butley Killed and His Daugh. ter Rose Badly Injured.

New Haven, March C.-James Bailey, aged a well-to-do farmer of Durham, was killed o-night at the East Wallingford crossing by the "Ghost" train on the Air Line division of he Consolidated road. Mr. Bailey attempted the Consolidated road. Mr. Bailey attempted to drive his sleigh across the track, unaware, presumably, of the nearness of the flying train. Miss Rose Bailey, who was with her lather, was thrown a considerable distance, sustaining, it is thought, a concussion of the brain. The sleigh was crushed and the horse killed. Miss Bailey had just returned from a trip to New York and had been met at the depot by her father. She is at the New Haven Hospitalto-night. The physicians there believe her to be in a critical condition. Mr. Bailey leaves a widow and six children.

RAPID TRANSIT.

Manhattan's Special Committee Modifies Its Plans for Extension,

A meeting of the Rapid Transit Committee of the Manhattan Bailway Company was held yesterday. At the end of the meeting Russell Sage said that the committee had slightly modified the plans which they sent some time ago to the land Transit Commission. He refused to tell how the plans had been aftered, saying that the Commission would, if it desired, make public the modifications.

Mr. Myers is for an Extra Session at Once. Comptroller Myers talked about the monetary situation when he got back from the inauguration yesterday. He said:
"President Cleveland should call an extra-

session of Congress at once, and recommend session of Congress at once, and recommend the immediate passage of a bit to repeal the Silver Furchase act. I believe this could be accomplished if unitertaken at once as a non-party measure. But if Mr. Cleveland puts off the calling of an extra session party lines may be drawn and the relief which the country needs postponed until we are overtaken by financial disaster. All ratroits men should unite to put an end to this purchase of silver.

Lynchers Acquitted in the Mississippi Way. JACKSON, Miss., March 6.-Word reached here to-day of a killing and an illegal trial in Simpson county. A negro who was suspected. and against whom there was strong circumroom of a Miss Tullas with the purpose of room of a hiss Tullas with the purpose of criminal assault was numbed down and shot to death by her three brothers. Justice of the Peace Slaughter tried the young men, giving them the benefit of a nury which of course ac-quitted them promitly, as is the custom here in such eases. The peculiar part of the proceed-ing is that the Justice had no jurisdiction whatever.

Boomers at the Cherokee Strip.

GUTHRIE, Okla., March &-Two more troops of cavairy passed through here to-day en route to the Cherokee Strip, making six troops that have gone from Fort Reno, and more will follow from Fort Sill. They have orders to clear the strip of boomers, cattle, and Indians, and keep it clear until the Fresident declares it open. The boomers are gathering upon the line in large numbers, but there is no disposi-tion to enter until the opening takes place.

FROM THE NARONIC, MAYBE

PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE EGLANTINE HAS A SHIPWRECKER CREW ON BOARD.

She Comes From the Mediterranean and Sign

nalled Shore at the Delaware Breakwas ter-Hope of the Ship About Given Up.

PHILADELPHIA, March G .- The British steams ship, Eglantine from Rio Marino for Philadele phia, was sighted at 5:30 P. M. to-night passing the Delaware Breakwater. In a few minutes she displayed signals that there was a crew of shipwrecked scamen on board.

It is unusual to signal at this point the presence of a shipwrecked crew unless an important vessel has been left behind by these saved. It was too dark to get any response to signalled inquiries from shore, but among the shipping people it is believed that the Naronic's crew were the shipwrecked people. The Eglantine will be at her wharf at Port Richmond to-day.

It seems more likely here that, in coming up the coast, the Eglantine took off the crew of the 1,500-ton British freighter reported broken in two on Hog Island off the Virginia coast, than that the rescued crew are from the twin screw White Star freighter Naronia. which left Liverpool on Feb. 11 and has not been heard from since.

Lewes, Del., March 6.—It is thought here that the Eglantine has aboard the ship wrecked

erew of the barkentine Chiselburst, from Port Royal, S. C., for British ports. The Eglantine is a British tramp steamship of 1,307 tons, or about a quarter the size of the Naronic. She sailed from Rio Marino, a

port of the Mediterranean, on Jan. 31, and passed Gibraltar bound for Philadelphia or Her course to Philadelphia would take her within 200 miles of the Azores. The Naronic. which left Liverpool on Feb. 11. if badly disabled, might have been blown by the

phenomenal northwesters right across the Egiantine's course, and abandoned disabled. Her seventy-five people would be a large population for the little freighter, and short allowance would be the rule at meal times in such a case.

The Naronic carried a crew of fifty-five men, a dozen or more cattlemen, and several men who attended to the live stock aboard her.

The latest news from the principal port in the Azores, St. Michael's, makes no mention of the Naronic. The news was brought by steamer from the Azores to Lisbon, and presumably sent thence by wire to London.

This process of transmission may have occupled six or seven days. It that is so the Naronic had appearently not been heard of at the Azores on Feb. 28, as the London despatch is dated yesterday. On Feb. 28 she was seventeen days out from Liverpool.

The despatch says that the new Spanish steamship Gludad de Reus, Cart. Martvell, which left Orangemouth on Feb. 12, has put into St. Michaels with her machinery out of order.

It is likely that the Cludad de Reus got into St. Michael's not much earlier than Feb. 26. This would be allowing her 100 knots at day to cover the 1,400 knots from the Downs. There were flerce head gales blowing for two weeks after Feb. 12. With wild weather against hor, and disabled machinery she would be doing well to make 100 knots a day. The nautical calculators say that if the new Spanish steamship, sails a day later than her from a nort nearly 200 miles further south of Liverpool, the chances of the Naronic being affect look gloomy indeed.

For the Naronic herself there is left now according to probabilities, only the hope that some steamship plying between the southern ports of Europe and those of the United States may have the utierly disabled freighter in tow. This is somewhat improbable, however, as not the standest steamship affoat, in such weather as has swent the Atlantic for the last three weeks, could long keep a steamship of overt 000 tons with 4.000 tons of cargo at the send of the best lawser ever made.

It now seems reasonable that the Naronic will be heard from through some vessel that with 4,000 tons of cargo at the end of the best hawser ever made.

It now seems rearonable that the Naronio will be heard from through some vessel that may bring all or a part of her crew into port, even if the crew on the Egiantine be from another vessel.

LOST ON HOG ISLAND.

A Small British Freight Steamship Lies

The Clyde line steamship Algonquin, from Charleston and Jacksonville, passed on Sunday morning a schooner rigged British steamship of about 1.500 tons on the outer beach of Hog Island, off the Virginia coast. She was broken backed, or hogged, and seemed to be deserted, although the officers of the Algonquin, being ten miles away, could not determine positively. The breakers were running high on the island, as there had been a 70-mile gale the day before during which the Algonquin made only four knots an hour. The stranged steamship had two masts and a single cream-colored funnel with a black band.

Wreckage Coming Ashore Near Norfolk.

NORFOLE, March 6.-Capt. E. Johnson of Cape Henry life saving station, reports that large amount of wreekage is coming ashore at Lynnhaven inlet. It is supposed to be part of some vessel which foundered in the storm of Saturday. The only possible means of indentifying her that has thus far been found indentifying her that has thus far been found is her fog horn on which is the following inscription "O.C. Hansens," patent No. 4,800, Sandesness. It is supposed that this wreekage floated from the schooner L. Pharo, bound from Baltimere to Beston with a cargo of coal, the account of the severe storm she anchored at "The Horseshee," one of the worst places in Chesapeake Bay. She either struck a wreek on the bottom and illied with water sinking in 4 fathems. The Captain and crew of six men took to the boats and drifted toward Cape Henry when they were picked up by the schooner W. P. Hood.

Hurt on La Bretagne in Rough Weather The French liner La Bretagne had rough weather during the first half of her voyage from Havre. The Rev. Father Choron, a cabin passenger, was thrown down by the pitching of the ship, and his head was cut. He is a French priest, and is going to the Indian Territory. His injury did not trouble him yesterday.

The Weather.

The high-pressure area covered all the country cast of the looky Monitoths vesterday, keeping the weather clear in all districts. There was a storm coming in on the California const and a second disturbance forming to the north of Monitoto, neither of which is likely to upset the condition of the Atlantic State for several

south as Atlanta, Ca. and was but 9° shore freeing at Jacksonville and litusville, Fis. In the northwest States it was still from 9° 10 10° below zero, but was States to day.

It was fair and warmer in this city yesterday; highest official lemperature, 23°; towest, 23°; average humality of percent; wind southwest; average velocity, 20 miles an hour.

The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy in Tue See

Average on March 6, 1802 WARRINGTON FORECAST FOR TUECDAY.
FOR NEW England, rooters Arm Fore, maters Panneyle

unio. See deserge and Delanase, generally fair and marmer; ombinately atm e. For western New York, western Pennsylvania, and Ohio, generally fair Tuesday, with warmer, southwest-

Southern Middle, and New Rogland shates, the lake legions, and this Valler. A storm of coralderable energy central north of Montans, will probably move southeastward toward the lake regions during Tee-day, attended by warm, southerly winds and increa-

ing cloudiness.

Universally used by connoissents. All druggists. - Adv.